CLEARING SALE.

Not many more days of this bargain feast-stocks are coming nearer to their normal standard-many odd lots have been cleared out-the broken sizes sold-in a few days the story will have been told-and -business will take its natural course -the arrival of new goods will be announced and active preparations for the fall trade will be noticeable. Meanwhile, the few remaining odds and ends will be marked at prices lower than ever to sell them within a few days. We close at I o'clock tomorrow, so kindly arrange to shop early. We can serve you equally as well at 8 o'clock as later.

Table No. 1.

89c size-14-inch-for...... 29 Cents. 50c size-16-in-h-for...... 44 Cents.

Table No. 2.

wide-for.

A few more of the 50c
Dresden Reltings-the finest quality of silk-can
be used on plain or fancy 13 cents yard

Table No. 3--Men's Goods.

\$1.25 Nainsook Nightshirts for. . 69 Cents. \$1.25 Cambric Nightshirts for. 69 Cents.

75c Nainsook Shirts and Draw-63 Cents

\$1 and \$1.50 Madras and
Sateen Neglige Shirts-sizes to 50 Cents.

25c All slik Windows Wash

Table No. 4.

Odd lot of Silk Belts, with white metal buckles—Enamel Belt Pins—Skirt Waist Sets—khine Stone Lace Pins—Sold for 7 Cents.

Odd lot of 25c Shirt Studs—Side Combs—Stick Pins—Neck Buckles—Hat Pins and Cuff Buttons—Closing out at.

2 Cents.

39c and 49c Spanish Combs II. Cents Buttons-Closing out at...... 2 Cents.

89: and 48c Spanish Combs II Cents.
and Fancy Hair Pins for..... II Cents.

Table No. 5. A lot of \$4.98 Pure Silk Um-breilas—26 and 28-inch—some with steel rods—others with wood stick—fine imported hendies-for
The \$1.25 Gleria Umbrellas,
with Dresden and natural wood 89 Cents.

Table No. 6.

\$2.25 White Suede Mousque-taire Gloves—12-button length— tried on if you desire and war-ranted—for Table No. 7.

12c Dr. Carmen's Dente-laid—no better tooth powder 4 Cents.

50e Oriental Aromatic Salts— for bath and tollet purposes—31 Cents. for 31 Cents.

25c Bierce's Perfumed Almond 15 Cents.

Meal-for 20c Coudray's Sachet Powders
-rose, heliotrope and violet.. 9c Oz.

10c Butts' Bromo-Lithia-for. 5 Cents. Table No. 8. \$1.75 Misses' and Children's Low Shoes-black and russet—98 Cents.

for \$1.23 Misses' and Children's Low Shoes—black and russet—79 Ccnts.

Table No. o. Children's Goods. All \$1.00 Mull Caps-6 styles 50 Cents.

\$2.25 and \$1.68 Children's Guimps, trimmed with lace and embroidery, window soiled. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years—for..... 79 Cents. 60c. Cambric Dresses-trimmed with embroidery, and ripple ruf-fle over shoulder. Sizes 3 and 4 39 Cents.

Table No. 10.

The Boys' Laundered Shirt 49 Cents.
\$1.08 Blazer and Eton Jackets 49 Cents.
\$1.30 White India Linen
Wrappers, extra width—large
gleeves 98 Cents. \$2.98 Lawn Suits - blouse 98 Cents.

Table No. II.

Table No. 12.

Table No. 13.

Table No. 14.

Palais Royal,

To . Remove That Tired Feeling, Take

YER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S PAIR
Sarsaparilla Over Half a Century

Old. Why Not Get the Best?

AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH BE SURE and use that oil and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gun, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 ceuts a bottle. IF YOU HAVE A BABY -it doubtless suffers from red, itching skin-chafing and prickly heat. EVANS' TALCOM POWDER gives relief, 10c. a box-plain and

— perfumed.

EVANS' DRUG STORE, 938 F STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

au15-84 ICE, COAL, WOOD. "Home Ice Co."—E. M. Willis, Propr. Tel. 489. Depot, 1314 and 14th st. wharves. KENNEREC RIVER ICE—Retail, wholesale and RIVER ICE—Retail, wholesale ups at lowest market rates. Satisfaction Best grades Coal and Wood for an15-6m All lovers of the delicacies of the table use Angostura Bitters to secure a good digestion, but the genuine only, manufactured by Dr. Slegert & Sons. At all dealers.

ISLAND OF CRUSOE

Romance.

The Scene of Daniel Defoe's Immortal

Chile at Length to Open It to Settlers Selkirk's Hut to Be a Prison

There has been received during the past thirty days news from Chile which will not be regarded as joyful intelligence by the friends of Daniel Defoe. Poor old Robinon Crusoe's hut on Juan Fernandez Island s to be torn down, and in its place will be erected a prison station, to be used as an auxiliary to the Chilean penitentiary at Santiago. Juan Fernandez is to be thrown cpen to settlers, and rumor is extant that Mccho Island will also be advertised as 'a splendid place for a poor man to make a fortune." Mocho Island is mentioned in connection with the story of Juan Fernanlez, because, according to South American historians, the spot was probably the landing place of Sailor Alexander Selkirk, whose adventures Defoe elaborated into chapters of marvelous narrative, instead of the lonely rock several hundred miles in a southwesterly direction from the port of Valparaiso. Doubt still exists in the minds of a number of Chilean writers as to the of a number of Chilean writers as to the identity of the island on which Selkirk

identity of the Island on which Selkirk spent four years of lonely existence.

The Chilean department of colonization has never been inclined in time past to invite settlers to the islands lying off the coast of Chile and owned and controlled by that republic. Robinson Crusoe's domain has been zealously guarded by representatives of the Chilean government, and all attempts to settle upon it or to learn the secrets of its queerly shaped canons, ranges and peaks have been discountenanced by stolid officials of that little southern nation.

ion.
The opposition of the Chilean government Cents.

The opposition of the Chilean government to the occupation of Crusoe's old home dates back to the overthrow of the Spanish powers on the western slope of the Andes and the securing of Chilean independence. Shortly after this important change in the political complexion of New Spain England dispatched ambassadors to ascendan the extent of the resources of the territory claimed by the new republic. The embassy was not received with open arms by the South Americans. The Chilean president suspected that England wanted to acquire one of the islands off the South American coast for a naval station, and when the embassy desired to inspect Selkirk's seabound retreat it met with a polite but very positive refusal of passport privileges. \$1.79 positive refusal of passport privileges.

positive refusal of passport privileges.

This anti-colonization feeling influenced future Chilean presidents, and not until the rise of Balmaceda to power did the government consider the feasibility of colonizing both Mocho and Juan Fernandez Islands. The present ruler of Chile favors the movement, and before the year is over the authorities will have divided the islands into small-tracts and placed the property on the market.

into small-tracts and placed the property on the market.

Juan Bautista Pastene, the Italian explorer, is alleged to have visited Crusoe's isle before he did the Isle of Mocho. The records do not bear out this statement, although in the government library at Santiago there is a volume of correspondence which refers to Pastene as one of the early visitors to Juan Fernandez. Pastene did visit Mocho in 1844 and again in 1850. He is alleged to have reported that he believed that Defoe's hero was really marooned on Mocho instead of Juan Fernandez. However, on Mocho Pastene found a superfor

mat Detoe's nero was really marooned on Mocho instead of Juan Fernandez. However, on Mocho Pastene found a superfor race of savages, who were of a much higher crder of intelligence than those spoken of in Crusoe's diary. On the other hand, there really were signs of cannibalistic feasts of days gone by in the high sands of the more remote island.

Selkirk's hut faces the southern ocean, and is a diminutive wooden affair, which the keepers of Juan Fernandez did not think worth disturbing. It is to be removed shortly, for the new branch prison will be built on the spot where it stands. Directly under the little house is a broad beach, partly protected from the winds by a high bluff which commands from its crest a splendid view of the island and the surrounding Pacific.

Selkirk, it is said, used the top of this

splendid view of the Island and the surrounding Pacific.

Selkirk, it is said, used the top of this bluff as a signal station, and for four years he patiently watched for passing ships. At the base of the cliff a long reef runs seaward, marked here and there by sharp-pointed rocks, over which the surf dashes incessantly.

One word about Selkirk himself. English record keepers and historians aver that the

man was a seaman, who was marooned for mutiny, but South Americans claim that for mutiny, but South Americans claim that the fellow deserted from an English trader inbound to Valparaiso, and, after stealing a boat, sailed for what he thought was the mainland. He landed on Juan Fernandez, and there found a semi-fertile island, visited frequently by heavy rain showers, the home of waterfowl, and anything but a tropical paradise such as Defoe portrayed in his remarkable record of human imagination. The interior of the island was very rocky, and the flora and fauna of the land were of that limited character ascribed to "Treasure Island" by Robert Louis Stevenson.

on.

The visits of cannibals to the beach of Juan Fernandez are supposed to have been related by Defoe in "Robinson Crusoe" simply to lend interest to his story. The tribes of South Chile and Mocho Island are not thought to have taken long canoe trips to the out-of-the-way rock, but savages, according to geological students, did frequently visit the place years and years before Daniel Defoe and his prolific pen were ever heard of. Bones of a race of men of the stature and strength of the Patagonians have been found buried deep in the island sands, together with stone and bone weapons used by tribes on the south continent centuries ago, and at a time when Cortex, Pizarro and other Mexican and South American explorers were boys at school.

The truth in the matter is that Defoe had little to learn from Alexander Selkirk or the fellenge of the relative to the south continent from Alexander Selkirk or the fellenge of the relative to the telephone. on.

The visits of cannibals to the beach of

little to learn from Alexander Selkirk or the island of Juan Fernandez that might have aided him in the foundation of the character of Crusoe. The evolution of a tradition developed Selkirk into the Defoe Crusoe; at least, that is what the Chileans

Tired All Round. From the Atlanta Constitution.

"Oh, John," said the new woman to her husband, "you just ought to see my new bicycle-it's beautifully tired!"
"It ain't half as tired as I am," groaned the husband, as he salted the biscoput sugar in the soup.

Divided Condition of Both Parties in North Carolina.

POPULISTS. SILVERITES AND GOLD BUGS

The Republicans Contemplating the Possibility of Fusion.

THE OUTLOOK AT PRESENT

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 22, 1895. It is not saying too much to say that the campaign, which will terminate with the election in 1896 began in North Carolina at least thirty days ago. When Senator Marion Butler, the resourceful leader of the populists, began his campaign of 1894, in January, it was thought remarkably early. But two months age he said to your correspondent that this campaign would begin far earlier.

The populists are using to the full the silver excitement which prevails all over North Carolina. They are having "rallies," at which there is no political debate or talk, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, but where silver is the only theme. Five or six of these meetings, all large ones, have been held so far, and Mr. But ler says they will continue until winter, and be resumed in the earlier spring. In November he resumes the publication of a daily paper here, and will circulate many ands of copies of his weekly paper. He counts on making many converts, mainly out of democratic ranks. He wants to lead all the "sliverites."

That the campaign will be a hot one can be imagined from the following extract from a Wilmington paper, which takes no part in the sliver movement. Here is what it says:

it says:
"That foul-mouthed blatherskite, Marion "That foul-mouthed blatherskite, Marlon Butler, charges Grover Cleveland with dishonesty. The idea! It is the pot calling the tablecloth black. We have never yet heard that Mr. Cleveland was kicked out of his society in college for cheating at cards. Have you, Mr. Butler?"

This silver matter has literally torn the democratic party to pieces. The ellegation

This silver matter has literally torn the democratic party to pieces. The allegation is made that not over 10 per cent of the party, at the outside, favor gold. The gold men have the leading paper in the state as their devoted champion and are standing firm in their faith. Some of the silver democrats are actually intolerant. The stock in trade of these is to a large degree abuse of the President, and an official from Washington who was here recently says he was actually astonished at cial from Washington who was here re-cently says he was actually astonished at the style of talk of prominent men, among whom lawyers had the chief place; that the abuse was actually greater than that so liberally showered by the populists, who have for two years, as he declared, been "masters in billingsgate."

Uncontrollably for Silver.

One of the most astute of democratic ex-chairmen, who was interviewed, said: 'It is the generally accepted opinion that the fusion of republicans and populists, which was first effected last year, will conwhich was first effected last year, will continue in 18%, Surface indications point in that direction. A leading populist said only a day or so ago that he knew of nothing calculated to disrupt the coalition. Appearances, however, are not always to be trusted. The populists have already shown a disposition to abandon all their other former contentions and are concentrating. former contentions and are concentrating all their interest and energy upon the single question of free silver. Their interest and zeal in this subject will increase in intensity and resoluteness. Were an election to come off now unquestionably there would be fusion, but in considering what they will do in 1896 we must look beyond the present state of the populist mind to the goal to which their present trend of object and thought will take them. Next year their zeal for free silver will be at white heat and their hatred of the money power, already strong, will be a dominating influence and sentiment. In these conditions it is questionable whether they can be deceived into givirg their suffrages either altogether or partially for a 'plutocratic' candidate for the presidency. The silver sentiment is not, as a few newspapers and people claim, dying out, but it is, on the contrary, growing in strength and vigor, and will continue to grow until it triumphs. In North Carolina the republicars will stand by the gold candidate whom their party nominates. I cannot tell what sort of a candidate the democrats will put up for President, for the contest in the convention will be a mighty one, with the result in doubt. If the states which usually go democratic control it will go for silver; otherwise it will, like the republican convention, put up a gold candidate. I can assure you that, in the latter former contentions and are concentrating all their interest and energy upon the sin-gle question of free silver. Their interest publican convention, put up a gold candidate. I can assure you that, in the latter case, another candidate, standing upon the exclusive and single issue of silver, will be evolted, and, furthermore will be be evolved, and, furthermore, will be given North Carolina's electoral vote. People as sorth Caronna's electoral vote. People as earnest as they will be here next year on the silver question will not split hairs and wrangle about ways and means, but will demand results if the latter be attainable. Another thing which I know is that in this state the honest advocates of silver will get together in 1896. The agitation here is most certainly not parting the silver forces. nost certainly not parting the silver forces, but is rather paving the way to ultimate union. While the populists are agitating noisily, the democrats in a quieter fashion are employing all the agencies of the press and private persuasion in behalf of the white metal."

It is argued in the plainest terms by It is argued in the plantest tends of a some democrats that there is no need of a silver convention now, though two democratic ex-chairmen have signed a call for cratic ex-chairmen have signed a call for one. A convention now would be disadvantageous to that party, as it would bring together the friends of silver in the three parties, and the populists, the best organized, would assuredly dominate it. Not only is it the best organized, but it is also the most thoroughly aroused. Many democrats who are warm friends of silver, who still hope for favorable action by their party and who prefer to make their fight within its lines if they can do so, would not care to participate in an independent silver movement now. ver movement now.

Negro Ascendency Possible.

Unless the friends of silver can be brought together on state issues, the white people will be hopelessly divided and the negroes, with their 90,000 votes, become the

negroes, with their 90,000 votes, become the controlling power in local politics. The fact is the negro vote is today the holder of the balance of power.

It is alleged in the plainest way that the regro voters will implicitly obey the republican orders, and vote solidly for a "gold man" if put up by that party. Some persons declare that the country negres, or a great many of them, will vote only for a free silver man. It is said in some quarters that there is a plan to speak of the insionists as the "black party." This will not do. Abuse makes no converts in North Carolina. The "color line" appears to be no longer a The "color line" appears to be no longer and color line appears to be no longer a scare-crow. Democrats who are observant declare that their party must seek the negro vote and not estrange it; because, they dec'are, the negroes are not well pleased at their decidedly cool treatment by the white populists and republicans. A very small percentage of the negro vote would turn the scales against fusion.

the scales against fusion.

It is fusion which the democrats wish to

It is fusion which the democrats wish to prevent. They wanted to prevent it last year, even though some of them were beld enough to attempt the bluff game of declaring they wanted to see it.

The republicans do far less talking than the populists or democrats. They do not discuss the silver question. They evade inquiries as to their views regarding the white metal. They say, in some cases, that they await the sequel which their national convention will give. They may have a new state chairman. The populists think more of Dr. J. J. Mott than of any other republican, and want him to be chairman. The democrats who are for silver and who yet oppose a silver convention declare that The democrats who are for silver and who yet oppose a silver convention declare that none of the leaders favor it; that ex-Chairman Spier Whitaker is the real leader of the movement for it. Some of them challenge the purity of his democracy. These democrats believe if matters take their own course and there is good will and no abuse, the democrats and populists will naturally get together next year. This is what the democrats who are observant hope to see result. A fusion of populists and democrats, with "silver" as a rallyirg cry, against the

TAR HEEL POLITICS close union of all the democrats. There are in the state 10,000 to 15,000 advocates of the gold standard, these nearly all living in the towns and being what are known as business men who have decided convictions.

Reed and McRiffley Factions. Senator Butler has called for the formaas soon as enough are organized a silver convention be called. There was a sort of race, it appears, between him and some at least of the democrats to see which could

least of the democrats to see which could call the silver convention first. They beat him a few days.

But while the late allies—populists and republicans—may again fuse, it can surely only be on state issues. How they can fuse on national issues is a mystery. The plan for a division of the electoral vote is declared to be impracticable. The populists are just row as anxious as the republicans, perhaps, to rout the democrats out of all the state offices. the state offices.

The Reed and McKinley factions among

The Reed and McKinley factions among the republicans are not harmonious. Senator Pritchard is for McKinley, while Congressman Settle, who always antagonizes Pritchard, declares that the latter is wrong in asserting that almost to a man the North Carolina republicans are for McKinley, but that, on the contrary, they are nearly all in favor of Tom Reed; this in face of the fact that many of them are at heart for free silver.

The democrats want the populist vote, and they want the negro vote, too. The republicans want the populists, for they are helpless without their aid. It is alleged that the nominations for state offices are phreeled cut between the allies and a regular trade made. Last year the republican national committee recognized fusion as a good thing. What will it say next year?

A PIKE'S PEAK LEGEND, . As Told by the Indians More Than Two Centuries Ago.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. While the geological and mineralogical nistory of Pike's Peak is interesting, the real story of the place comes from the Indian legends. To Ernest Whitney of Colorado Springs belongs credit of discovering these legends, and in a certain measire preserving them. , Mr. Whitney is a Harvard graduate, and when he went to Colorado many years ago he became greaty interested in the Indian traditions. He levoted years to his study of them, and has visited nearly every tribe in the country on its reservation in search of information. His hardest work was to separate the old Indian legend from the interpolations which were the result of intercourse with the whites. His work was conscientiously done, and, although many interesting features are omitted as being apochryphal, the legends as given today are the identical legends which were told in the tribes 250 years ago.

Mr. Whitney is convinced that centuries ago there was a close connection between the mountain tribes of Indians and the Aztecs, but says he had no conclusive proof. The Indian legends, especially the account of the flood, which is a factor in the legends of all sayage races, will prove has visited nearly every tribe in the coun-

the legends of all savage races, will prove of interest to the Bible scholar who will compare it with his book of Genesis.

The legend of the formation of Pike's Peak, as given by Mr. Whitney, follows: "At the beginning of all things the Lesser Sulrits possessed the earth and dwelt near Splrits possessed the earth and dwelt near the banks of the Great river. They had created a race of men to be their servants, but these men were far superior to the present inhabitants of the earth, and made endless trouble for their creators. Therefore the Lesser Spirits resolved to destroy mankind and the earth itself; so, they request the Great river to rise until destroy mankind and the earth itself; so, they caused the Great river to rise until it burst its banks and overwhelmed everything. They themselves took each a large portion of the best of the earth that they might create a new world, and a quantity of maize, which had been their particular food, and returned to herven. Arriving at the gate of heaven, which is at the end of the plains, where the aky and mountains the gate of heaven, which is at the end of the plains, where the sky and mountains meet, they were told that they could not bring such burdens of earth into heaven. Accordingly, they dropped them all then and there. These falling masses made a great heap on the top of the world which extended far above the waters, and this is the origin of Pike's Peak, which is thus shown to be directly sunder the gate of heaven. (It was formerly twice as high as now, but lost its summit, us told in another legend.)

now, but lost its summy, us total other legend.)

"The rock masses upon it and all about show that they have been dropped from the sky. The variety and extent of mineral wealth in the region prove that the earth's choicest materials are deposited there. And still as the constellations move across the heavens and vanish above the mountain summits we may see the spirits rise And still as the constellations move the heavens and vanish above the mountain summits we may see the spirits rise from the Great river and pass to the gate of heaven. The falling stars are their burdens or the dropping grains of maize."

HONEST DEALING REWARDED.

A Fakir Who Made Money by Taking the Public Into His Confidence. From the Boston Herald.

"Gentlemen." said the street fakir, as he arranged his bottles on the table before him, "I did not come here to lie and de-celve, and roo you of your hard-earned dollars. I have stuck to the truth all my life. and, though that is the reason I am a poor man, I shall continue to speak the truth to the end of my days."

The crowd had been coldly surveying his preparations, but began to warm up a little over his address. "I might say to you," he went on, as he

"I might say to you," he went on, as he held up one of the bottles in a loving way between his eye and the sun, "that this medicine was discovered by a celebrated medicine man of the Sioux tribe of Indians, but why deceive you? It is a remedy entirely unknown to the Indians. It is my own discovery, and I never saw an Indian in my life."

The crowd increased in numbers and became to press closer.

The crowd increased in numbers and began to press closer.

"I could tell you that this compound would cure Bright's disease, and in ten minutes every bottle would be sold; but could I sleep tonight with the weight of so much deception on my conscience? How could I ever again look an honest man in the face after teiling such a falsehood? It will not cure Bright's disease—it would even hasten the end of a victim of that taleful complaint."

There were now 100 men in front of the fakir, and, at least half of them had their hands in their pockets in search of money. "I could say that it was a pain killer," centinued the man, as he brought out more bettles from an old satchel, "but an accusing voice would be whispering in my ear forever more. You might rub a barrel of it on you and it would not affect a pain. I miss the sales of at least fifty bottles because I tell you the truth, but it must be so."

so."
"Gimme a bottle!" shouted a dozen men in chorus, as they held up their \$1 bills. in chorus, as they held up their \$1 bills.

"No, gentlemen—not yet. I will neither deceive you nor allow you to deceive your selves. You are an honest, confiding people, and I might tell you that this discovery would stop a headache in five minutes, and you would believe me and hand up your money. It will not cure a headache. I even declare that it would make one ten times weres."

times worse."

The number of men who now wanted a bottle was at least twenty, but the fakir The number of men who now wanted a bottle was at least twenty, but the fakir waved them aside and said:

"Wait a minute. The discovery will not cure consumption after one lung is gone. It will not cure catarrh after the disease has a grim hold on the broachial tubes. After both kidneys have wasted away it is no use to take it. It simply purifies the blood, and thus—"

"Gimme a bottle! Gimme a bottle!" velled

and thus—"
"Gimme a bottle! Gimme a bottle!" yelled
fifty men, as they pressed forward, and in
less than ten minutes the last one had been
sold and the fakir had the money in his pocket.

As we went down on the train to Nashville that afternoon together, I asked:

"After you have mixed water, molasses
and alcohol together, do you add anything

"Yes; cayenne pepper to make it bite, and the solemn truth to make it sell," he solemnly replied, as he took out his wad of bills and spread them on his knee and started out to find the sum total.

A Check.

rom the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Birmingham-"Why do you say this check is worthless?" Manchester-"You said it was for \$90. didn't you?"

"I see now that it is for only \$9, instead of \$90, but that doesn't make the check worthless."
"Well, if a check for \$9 isn't worth less than a check for \$90, I'm no financier."

with "silver" as a rallyirg cry, against the republicans. They admit, too, that the democrats must not make overtures, but that there must be a natural coming to gether of the two elements now in discord. They further admit that there must be "I don't gamble," said the cannibal as he took the lid off the sailor soup, "but I

Difficulty in Keeping Prisoners in the Chain Gang.

Remedy Suggested-Some Cases in the Police Court-Various Hanpenings of Interest.

The game laws, which forbid the shooting of reed birds, sora, blackbirds and other marsh birds in the marshes adjacent to the city, have been published, and the police have been ordered by Acting Mayor Snow den to see that they are rigidly enforced Yesterday Policemen Dean and Young learned that some parties had been gunning in the marshes on Hunting creek just south of the city and started after them The gunners, however, were on the lookout and escaped. The officers, however, cap-tured a lot of birds that had been shot, and know and will arrest the guilty hunt-

In the Police Court. Justice Thompson in the police court this morning disposed of the following cases: Walter Cline, charged with fighting, dismissed; Wm. Cregg, charged with fighting, fined \$2.50; Peter Kitts, charged with assaulting Annie Summerfield, fined \$5 or sainting Annie Summerneid, lined \$5 or sixty days on the gang, and was sent back to the gang with thirty days added to his original sentence for having escaped there-from; Ida Evans, for being drunk in the street, was fined \$1.

Assaulted His Foster Mother. Some days ago Peter Kitts, a colored nan, was sentenced to serve a term on th chain gang for breaking the laws of the

city, but he did not stay on the gang long. When he got away he called on his foster mother, Annie Summerfield, and told her she had to pay his fine and have him released legally. This she agreed to do, and promised to get him off the next day. This did not suit Kitts, and he insisted that she should secure his release at once; but owing to the fact that at the time she did not have the money she had to tell him again to wait until the next day. This angered Kitts and he proceeded to clean out the house, and after he had done as much damage as possible and gotten every one out of the house, he locked himself on the inside. A policeman was notified, and Kitts was arrested, and this morning sent to the chain gang for sixty days for his mother, Amile Summerfield, and told he o the chain gang for sixty days for his

Escapes From the Chain Gang. There has been a great deal of trouble of late in keeping prisoners on the chain gang who had been sentenced in the police court to terms in the fail subject to the gang, and almost daily some one escapes and although they wear a ball and chain and although they wear a ball and chain, the captain of the gang seems unable to prevent their getting away. This morning two negro vagrants, both wearing heavy steel shackles, got away.

It has been suggested that the best means of holding the prisoners when they are at work on the streets is to provide a long steel chain and fasten every man on the same to it. In this way, no prisoners

gang to it. In this way no one prisoner could get away and it would be impossible for them all to escape at the same time.

A Lively Fight. A lively fight between John Hall and Howard Davis on South Fairfax street yes terday afternoon created some little excitement. Hall was the aggressor, and was ined \$2.50 for the fun he had. It appears that Davis was joking with Hall, when Hall took exception to something he had said and called him a lfar, and at the same time struck Davis in the face. They clinched and the fight ended with honors

Notes of Interest.

Mr. B. Wheatley, who has been attend ing the funeral directors' convention at Danville, has returned to the city. Miss Bessy Crymes is visiting friends in

Judge J. K. M. Norton of the corporation ourt has returned from the White Sulphur Rev. Henderson Suter, D. D., rector of Christ Church, has returned from Bedford City. Dr. Suter's health continues very bad.

Increasing Production of Cotton.

The government has just issued a report reviewing the production and price of cotton covering a period of 100 years. According to the report, the production of cotton has increased from 35,556 bales in 1795 to the enormous total of 9,476,435 in 1894-95. The increase was gradual. mark not having been reached until 1830. After that year more attention was devoted to the cultivation of the fleecy staple, and by 1860 the crop amounted to 4,861,232 bules. It was about that year that the staple received the name of "King Cotton." The value of the crop in 1860 was \$220,000,-000.

planters resume its cultivation on any thing like an extensive scale, and the crop that year amounted to only 300,000 bales, but the price—83.38 cents a pound—was the highest eyer known. By 1870 the crop had increased to 3,122,551 bales, while the price had declined to 23.98 cents a pound. price had declined to 23.98 cents a pound. Since that year production has steadily increased, and the price steadily decreased. The enormous crop of last year forced the price down to an average of 6.26 cents. This is not the low-price record, however. In 1840 cotton sold at an average of 8.92 cents a pound. After that year it gradually declined until 1845, when it reached the low level of 5.63 cents, the lowest average yellow ruling for a whole year that has age value ruling for a whole year that has

ever been known.

Another interesting fact developed by Another interesting fact developed by the government's researches is that free labor has been more satisfactory and profitable than slave labor. Taking last year's average price of 6.26 cents as a basis of calculation, the crop of 9,476,435 bales produced in 1894-95 was worth about \$250,000,000.

Mrs. Reagan's Table.

From the Galveston News, Just before dinner was announced, Mrs Reagan invited me into the dining room to see her dining table, the most marvelous piece of furniture I ever saw. The unfor tunate genius who made it was a convict sent up for two years from Dalias county for bigamy. No description of this table could possibly convey an idea of it or the wonderpossibly convey an idea of it or the wonderful ingenuity expended in its construction. When it is said there are over 900,000 separate pieces, one may well wonder how a man ever joined them together so perfectly in seven months. These particles of wood are joined together in mosaics, producing the most precise and beautiful effect. I believe President Trezevant could induce Mrs. Reagan to place this table on exhibition during the fair. It would certainly be a great attraction.

during the fair. It would certainly be a great attraction.

Mrs. Reagan told me the history of the convict. He had been separated from his wife seven years and thinking that a separation of this duration divorced him without legal proceedings, married again. He was arrested and tried for bigamy and sent up for two years. After he made this wonderful table Mrs. Reagan thought that the penitentiary was a poor place for such a genius, and when she had learned his history, interested herself in his behalf with the result of securing a pardon from Gov. Hog. sult of securing a pardon from Gov. Hog

How Worth Got Started.

It is not generally known that Worth owed his first introduction to Empress Eugenie to Mme. Octave Feuillet, then as now one of the most charming women in Paris Feuillet, then at the beginning of her great career, had just won the heart of the empress by writing for her private theatricals, "Le Portraits de la Marquise," in which her royal patron took the principa which her royal patron took the principal part, but which was so cleverly constructed that none of the other characters were allowed the slightest liberties with the person of the empress. Soon after this Mme. Feuillet dined at the Tuileries, and Eugenie complimented her upon her gown, and asked the name of the dressmaker.

"Your majesty, it is a man-an Englishman. His name is Worth, and he has only been in Paris a little while," replied Mme. Feuillet.

DORSEY'S HOSPITALITY. Lavishness With Champagne That Was Unappreciated.

Santa Fe Letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Stephen W. Dorsey is no longer numbered among the picturesque characters of New Mexico. The log mansion, with its beautiful hardwood finish and elegant appoint ments, looking out from the edge of a high mesa over fifty miles of plain and moun tain range, with fountain playing on the lawn, no longer knows the presence of the man who designed it and dispensed lavish hospitality which New Mexican taste could not appreciate. Through the mutations of a cattle company, ex-Senator Dorsey has transferred his residence to Denver. This territory has her quota of talented story tellers, but a big gap was made in the

ranks when Mr. Dorsey departed. The hospitality which Dorsey dispense at the log mansion on the mesa is still the him by almost twenty years, the other by

at the log mansion on the mesa is still the marvel of New Mexico.

"I remember," said a territory official, "that one time when court was in session at South Las Vegas, Senator Dorsey invited us out to his place to stay over Sunday. Naturally, we all accepted, and in the party was Judge Vincent, whom President Cleveland summarily, and, as we all thought, unjustly removed for appointing Dorsey one of the jury commissioners of the county. We had heard much of Dorsey's home and hospitality, and looked forward to the visit with a great deal of interest It was a twenty-mile drive. When we got to the place we found that its attractions had not been exaggerated. The logs of which the house was bufft were dressed outside. The interior was hardwood and pollshed. Senator Dorsey had piped water from a large spring high up in the mountain. He had water all over his house, and the pressure was sufficient to keep a large fountain playing continually in front of the big porch.

large fountain playing continually in front of the big porch.

"The Senator received us in the dining room. I will never forget that banquet. There wasn't a dron of whisky on the place. Not a glass of beer was to be had. But champagne of the costilest brands was pressed upon us. Champagne was good enough for Washington, but it wasn't the right thing for a New Mexican crowd, and one after another of us silvoed away from one after another of us slipped away from the table and got out of doors. I can re-member to this day how thirsty we were and how we longed for a little of the whisky to which we were accustomed. And all of the time the fresh bottles of chamwhisky to which we were accustomed. And all of the time the fresh bottles of champagne were coming on the table to mock us. The Senator was prodigal. He wouldn't let the bottles stay to be emptied. A single glass, perhaps, would be poured out. In a few moments the Senator would wave the opened bottles away and order fresh, saying the wine was flat. I wouldn't pretend to say how many bottles came on that night. As soon as we could we got out of doors, all of us but one of our party, and the Senator. They remained at the table engaged in a political argument. The Senator was suave. His opponent was emphatic. I slipped back to the door and listened.

"Now let us consider this question calmy,' I would hear the Senator say. And then he would add, by the way, my friend, your wine is flat. Waiter, here, bring us a fresh bottle.

"And so it went on until our representative suddenly lurched and sild off his chair literally under the table. He didn't arise. I saw Dorsey look steadily toward the vacant chair, and heard him say to himself:

"Where is my adversary? He seems to have fallen early in the combat."

"I went into the room, and suggesting to the Senator that it was more comfortable in the parlor, gave him my arm. Then I got help, and two of us pulled our compadre who had remained with the champagne from among the table legs and put him to bed. We never again accepted

champagne from among the table legs and put him to bed. We never again accepted Senator Dorsey's hospitality. One recol-lection of that ocean of champagne and not a drop to crink satisfied us.

BREATHE THROUGH THE NOSE. Few Points That Will Prevent Throat Trouble if Observed

From the New York Herald. "If only people would remember to breathe through the nose; if only they would think for a moment of the functions of the nose, I would have scarcely anything to do in my profession," said a wellknown throat and ear specialist to me the

"Yes! Free nasal breathing is the es sential of a healthy throat. The nose is the medium made by nature to transmit the medium made by nature to transmit the air to the lungs; its passages are provided with a slight growth of hair, which acts as a sleve in purifying the air we breathe. These hairs collect the dust particles, and because of the natural supply of moisture in the nose the air is sufficiently dampened in passing through not to irritate the lungs and throat.

"On the other hand, people who breathe through the mouth will always have a dry, parched throat, and are sure to be victims of hoarseness, and sooner or later will suffer from lung trouble.

suffer from lung trouble. suffer from lung trouble.

It is the natural outcome of the misuse of nature's organs of respiration. It is true that singers breathe through the mouth, but it is only while singing that they resort to this method of breathing, and it is done only and solely because sufficient breath cannot be taken into the lungs at a single inspiration to balance the great amount given out in the production of the singing tone. The demand is very great and the supply must be equal to the demand for singing production. On the other hand, no one has ever seen a thoroughbred singer while exercising, other than the voice, use his or her mouth for the purposes of breathing. This saves the throat from becoming excessively dry, a natural result of which is hoarseness, and keeps the passages to the lungs well protected from dust and microbes of disease."

"The cause for mouth breathing lies in defective nasal passages. This nasal obstruction is known as adenoid. It is a kind of vegetation growth at the point where It is the natural outcome of the misuse of

struction is known as adenoid. It is a kind of vegetation growth at the point where the nose and throat join. It is the cause of that common malady known as nasal catarrh. It will also cause chronic laryngitis, which is a source of untold annoyance. To remedy any such trouble it is necessary to have the obstruction removed. The old method was to burn, but the physicians of 'today consider this deparators. method was to burn, but the physicians of today consider this dangerous. It is a simple process to remove them with the trepan, saw or knife. It takes but a few minutes and is almost painless. This bony growth is often the cause of earache among children. This is due to the pressure upon the eustachian tube, which leads to the ear, and often results in complete deafness. It is advisable, therefore, to attend to any such growth as soon as it becomes noticeable. The first symptoms are those of breathing through the mouth and 'snoring' while asleep. The special remedy is to make the patient breathe through the nose and to save the throat from all irriis to make the patient breathe through the nose and to save the throat from all irritants, cold sponge baths and refrain from the use of cologne and alcohol in the bath. Clear cold water and friction will do more to make the body healthy, the throat and chest strong and the skin clear than any other known process. The Greeks and Spartans never used anything but clear cold water for the bath, and they have always been recognized as the perfection of strength and health.

"Just here it will be well to add that blee it will b strength and health.

"Just here it will be well to add that bicyclists must have free nasal breathing if
they enjoy the greatest benefit from this
most."

NOVEL SAVINGS BANK.

How a Student Regulates His Expen ditures While at College. the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Those whose money burns holes in their

pockets may find a useful hint in this story. It is of a student in Columbia College, and his strikingly original manne of regulating his personal expenditures. Like many another youth of salad age, he finds it impossible to refrain from squandering his money. It simply burns a hole in his pocket. So to get over the difficulty he has hit upon the following plan: Upon receiving the check for a fort-night's allowance, intended to cover his living expenses, he first liquidates any in-debtedness that may be outstanding to his lodging house keeper and washerwoman and converts the whole of the balance and converts the whole of the balance into fifty-cent silver pieces. Then, going to his room and closing the door, he takes the coins by handfuls and scatters them broadcast around the floor. A few of those which remain in plain sight he puts into his pockets. When they are spent he picks up a few more, and so on, as necessity requires. After a week or so has passed he is compelled to hunt about pretty sharply for the cash, and the last day of the fortnight finds him grubbing under the washstand and bureau, poking beneath the bed and squinting down the register in the hope of discovering a stray half dollar that had eluded previous search. But, though occasionally impoverished, he is seldom reduced to absolute pennilessness. "He knows how to design a woman's lress," said the empress, critically; "you nust send him here." of the playwright's wife

JAMES RUMSEY'S STEAMBOAT

His Successful Experiments on the River Potomac.

The Invention Acknowledged by Res. olution by Congress-Acquaintance

From the Engineering Magezine To Robert Fulton is generally given the credit of having discovered the first method of propelling vessels through the agency of steam; yet it can be clearly shown that two men ante-dated him, even here in America, in this discovery. One preceded

With Fulton in London.

eighteen or nineteen years. The man who in America first discovered method of successfully propelling a vessel against wind and tide, with steam as the motive power, was James Rumsey. The government of the United States has recognized this to be an established fact. for in 1839 Congress ordered a medal to be struck in his honor, commemorative of this brilliant achievement. James Rumsey was brilliant achievement. James Rumsey was born of Scotch parents in 1754. Maryland was his native state, but he removed to Shepherdstown, Va., when about twenty years of age. He had all the native shrewdness and astuteness generally ascribed to the Scotchman. He was a man of fine presence, tall and powerfully built. While, strictly speaking, not an educated men, he was an omnivorous reader and well versed in matters pertaining to his profession—civil engineering. He was a good talker, but a better listener, and his neighbors regarded him with respect and looked upon him as a man of undoubted genius. He early turned his attention to invention, and the writer had, until a short time ago, a pistol made by him, which shows his inventive capacity.

When Rumsey removed from Maryland to Shepherdstown he entered the service of the Potomac Company as superintendent. While in the service of this company he suggested many novel views in mechanics, and invented and put into operation numerous improvements in milling, especially in the application of hydraulics as the motive power. The steam engine was then in its infancy. Watt was just beginning to perfect his wonderful invention. Machinists were rude and unskilled in their profession, and Rumsey was forced to plan, model and make his own machinery. He even did his most important casting himself—making the molds and running off the metal with his own hands. for in 1839 Congress ordered a medal to be struck in his honor, commemorative of this

with his own hands.

Action of Congress

Testimony adduced before the House of Representatives in 1839 shows that Rumsey had conceived the idea of steam navigation as early as August, 1783 (Cong. Record). Laboring under very adverse circumstances, he succeeded in the autumn of 1784 in making a test of some of the principles of his ing a test of some of the principles of his engine and propelling apparatus. In October, 1784, the Virginia legislature passed an act "guaranteeing to him the exclusive use of his invention in navigating the waters of Virginia" (Stat. Virg., 1784). About this time he wrote to Gen. Washington, communicating to him the principles of his invention. Gen. Washington wrote of Rumsey's invention to Gov. Johnson of Maryland. This letter is dated November, 1787, and was produced before a committee of the House in 1839, at which time the following resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to present to James Rumsey, ir., the son and only surviving chili of James Rumsey, deceased, a suitable gold medal, commemorative of his father's services and high agency in giving to the world the benefits of the steamboat.

In January, 1785, Rumsey obtained a nat-

in giving to the world the benefits of the steamboat.

In January, 1785, Rumsey obtained a patent from the general assembly of Maryland for navigating the waters of that state (Acts Gen. As. Maryland, 1785). During the whole of this year he was busy in the construction of a steamboat. In 1786 he successfully navigated this boat on the Potomac at Shepherdstown in the presence of hundreds of spectators. The Cincinnati Enquirer lately printed the following description of Rumsey's boat: The first steamboat was really built by James Rumsey at Shepherdstown, Va. (now West Virginia). The boat was partially constructed in Frederick county, Md., in 1785. It was fitted up with machinery partly manufactured at a furnace called 'the Catoclin,' owned by Johnson Bros., near Frederick, and the two cylinders, boiler, pumps, pipes, etc., were built in Baltimore. Part of the work was done at the old Antietam Iron Works. The boat was eighty feet in length, and was propelled by an engine which worked a vertical number. was eighty feet in length, and was propelled by an engine which worked a vertical pump placed in the center of the boat. The water was drawn in at the bow of the boat and discharged at the stern through a horizontal pipe. The weight of the machinery was 665 pounds, and the boat's capacity was three tons. All of the machinery, including the boilers, took up a space of only a little over four feat square. The first public experiment took place on the Potomac river on March 14, 1786."

A Success.

The experiment was eminently successful. as was proven by the affidavits and personal testimony of numerous witnesses who testified before the above-mentioned committee of the House in 1839.

who testified before the above-mentioned committee of the House in 1839.

The only man who can contest precedence with Rumsey is Fitch. It can be clearly shown, however, that Fitch's first experiment was not made until September, 1788, two years after Rumsey's final and successful exhibition on the Potomac at Shepherdstown. De Warville, an eminent French writer, says in his work that, "being in Philadelphia in September, 1788, he attended, by invitation, and witnessed Fitch's experiment" (De Warville, Cong. Library). De Warville, in a note written in February following, while in London, says: "I have just met Mr. Rumsey of Virginia, a gentleman of great ingenulty, who proposes building a vessel in which, without sails, and by steam alone, he will cross the Atlantic in fifteen days." After his successful experiment in 1786, Rumsey resolved to go to England. He believed that, with better workmen and better opportunities, he could cross the Atlantic in fifteen days in a steamboat built after his plans. He believed also that he could find in London the money for the furtherance of his designs. Slender means, while in the great city, often occasioned him to fall back on other inventions, and to abandon for a time his pet scheme, the steamboat, in order to replenish his purse. After long delays and many disappointments, he at last succeeded in building a boat of 100 tons burden. His machinery was so near completion that he had fixed a day for public trial, when his sudden death from apoplexy, wile lecturing before a philosophical society, put an end to everything. Dr. John Hunter, writing of mental emotion inducing apoplexy, refers to Rumsey when he says: "The person who invented or applied the steam engine to the sailing of ships, and who, when it was before the committee of the Society of Arts and Sciences, was taken at orce with an apoplectic stroke, of which he died in about twenty-four hours." (Posthumous Papers, vol. I., p. 264.)

Rumsey and Fulton.

Rumsey's letters to Mr. West, his brother in-law, show that he and Fulton were on intimate terms in London. Fulton was in Lordon for the purpose of introducing his torpedo, but after Rumsey's death turnhis torpede, but after Rumsey's death turned his attention to the steamboat. It is definitely known that Fulton never gave a thought to the steamboat until after Rumsey's death. This is shown in his letters to Lord Stanhope (Robert Fulton Biog.). Fifteen years after Rumsey's death Fulton succeeded in building a boat and running it against the current at the speed of five miles an hour. Rumsey, without assistance, without reflected light, did the same twenty years before. After Rumsey's death there was no one in his immediate family to attend to his numerous patents and to push forward his inventions. His only son, James Rumsey, jr., was blind and deaf from the effects of scarlet fever. His brothers possessed no mechanical or inventive faculties, and were engaged in other pursuits. The plans of this master mind ceased at his death, save only in the active brains of Fitch and Fulton.

In the light of such testimony we cannot fall to give the verdict of precedence to Rumsey, who successfully navigated his vessel, through the agency of steam alone, against wind and current on the Potomac in 1786. ed his attention to the steambont. It is

Overlooked.

From Life "And did you have any trouble in catching the cable car?"
"No; the conductor didn't see me till it was too late."